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consequence of the absence of bubonic plague cases, the quarantine to which the ships and passengers coming from Smyrna were subjected, was abolished at the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission.

*Sanitary news from the other provinces of Turkey.*

The sanitary news from the other provinces of Turkey is good. No epidemic disease exists anywhere in the Empire.

*Sanitary condition of Constantinople.*

There is still in Constantinople a light epidemic of influenza as well as the epidemic of diarrhea in children, which is abating. The number of deaths registered in this town from the 17th of last July to the 20th instant is 635. Of these, 2 are from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 17 from typhoid fever, and 35 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

[Report No. 252.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 24, 1900.*

*Plague in the harbor of Constantinople.*

SIR: The 22d instant the liner steamship *Niger*, of the Messageries Maritimes arrived in Constantinople from Beirut with 2 stations at Cyprus and Samos. She arrived early in the morning having on board 95 men of the crew and 166 passengers; of these, 6 only were going to Marseilles. The 160 were landed in Constantinople. At 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon one among the said 6 passengers, an Armenian boy aged 14, addressed himself to the physician of the steamer and complained of being ill. He embarked at Alexandretta and was coming from Hussinik, a village near Kharput.

The physician of the steamer on examining him found that he was feverish with a temperature of 39.8 C. and presenting the enlargement of the ganglia of the left groin as well as those of the armpit of the same side. The skin was moist and the conjunctivæ injected. Said physician, before expressing his opinion, immediately called on the bacteriological institute to ask the bacteriologists to confirm by microscopical analysis his diagnosis, which was of bubonic plague. The bacilli pestis have been found.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the 2 reports concerning the case. Once the diagnosis of bubonic plague was ascertained he notified the fact to the sanitary board, and as a consequence immediately the steamboat was surrounded by a sanitary cordon. Said notification was given late, at about 7 o'clock, and the following day—the 23d instant—the superior sanitary council was convoked in order to take the necessary steps. At said sitting it was decided to send the ship on board of which was the patient to the lazaretto of Clazomenes, where said patient should be landed and the ship disinfected, after which she could start for Marseilles, where she was bound.

The passengers who had already landed in Constantinople have to be examined every day by the physicians of the local authorities. I am glad to state that public health in Constantinople is perfectly good as concerns bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

WEST INDIES.

*Current quarantine information.*

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES, *August 18, 1900.*

SIR: I am forwarding you herewith copies of an act recently passed by the legislature of this colony to enable the quarantine board to deal more effectively with arrivals from places infected with plague; and also copies of rules and a form made to assist in carrying out the provisions of the act.

My last regular report was made on June 23 last. I have now to report as follows:

*Barbados.*—Quarantine is in force here against Para, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos for yellow fever and smallpox; and against Bombay, Cal-

cutta, Hongkong, Manila, Mauritius, Oporto, Port Said, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and the State of Paraguay for bubonic plague. The health of the colony is excellent.

On the 31st ultimo the Norwegian barque *Stanley* arrived here in eleven days from Para, and her captain reported that while at Para 3 of his men were sent ill with fever to the hospital, where 1 died, 1 was left, and the third returned on board. On the voyage here 5 more men were ill with fever, 1 of whom was sent to the quarantine hospital, and is now well; the others proceeded in the vessel to Haiti.

On the 11th instant the steamship *Grangense* arrived here in four days from Para, having lost her doctor and a seaman on the voyage from yellow fever, and having the third officer, chief steward, a seaman, and a fireman ill with fever. She landed 3 first-class passengers at the quarantine station and proceeded to New York the same afternoon. Her British and American bills of health from Manaos, dated July 31, were clean, while those from Para, dated the 7th instant, were indorsed, the American, "1 case, no death, yellow fever; not a single case has been reported by the official board of health;" the British, "yellow fever exists, but health of shipping is good."

The captain of the Norwegian barkentine *Leidi*, which arrived on the 12th instant in ten days from Para, reported that while the vessel was at that place, 5 of the men were ill with fever, but recovered; a sixth was convalescent when the vessel arrived here.

The Slovan liner *Asti* and the Lamport and Holt liner *Buffon* arrived on the 13th instant in thirteen and eleven days from Rio de Janeiro. Their bills of health, dated July 31, were indorsed, the British, "4 cases, 6 deaths from yellow fever; 24 cases, 16 deaths from smallpox; 75 cases, 24 deaths from plague in fortnight ended July 15;" the American, "no cases, 5 deaths, yellow fever; no cases, 9 deaths, smallpox; 76 cases, 35 deaths, plague, during fortnight ended July 31."

*British Guiana.*—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, and Panama. Arrivals from Portugal, Venezuela, and Calcutta are quarantined for examination by the health officer.

*Dutch Guiana.*—Her Majesty's consul there on the 11th instant reported the health of the colony to be good, that quarantine was in force against all arrivals from Brazilian ports suspected of being infected with plague, and that a local law had recently come into operation imposing severe quarantine restrictions and increasing the power of the health authorities.

*French Guiana.*—Her Majesty's vice-consul there on the 31st ultimo reported the health of that colony to be good, and that a quarantine of twelve days was being enforced there against arrivals from Brazilian ports.

*Grenada.*—Quarantine is in force there against Panama, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Brazilian ports generally.

*Guadeloupe.*—Quarantine is in force there only against Buenos Ayres, but all vessels arriving with foul bills of health are quarantined.

*Jamaica.*—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Venezuela, and the coast of Costa Rica and Panama between and exclusive of Points Carreta and Rincon. Vessels from Key West, India, Alexandria, Hongkong, Oporto, Grand Bassam, French Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Pernambuco, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Spanish ports are treated as "suspect," and dealt with by the quarantine board after considering the health officer's report.

*Leeward Islands.*—Quarantine is in force there against Alexandria, Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Hongkong, Lisbon, Mauritius, New South

Wales, Oporto, Santos, and Paraguay for plague; and Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Manaos, Panama, Para, Pernambuco, Puerto Cabello, Rio de Janeiro, and Valencia for yellow fever and smallpox.

*Martinique*.—Quarantine is in force there against Australia, Egypt, Hongkong, India, Mauritius, Portugal, Réunion, Sandwich Islands, and Syria, for plague; and against Brazil, Mexico, and the isthmus of Panama for yellow fever.

*St. Lucia*.—Quarantine is in force there against Para, Paraguay, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and Santos.

The reports forwarded by the chairman of the quarantine board give the following information:

*Bahia*.—For the fourteen days prior to July 13, clean bill of health.

*Pernambuco*.—For the fourteen days prior to July 16, clean bill of health.

*Rio de Janeiro (a)*.—For the fourteen days prior to August 2, no cases, 6 deaths, yellow fever; no cases, 11 deaths, smallpox; 57 cases, 37 deaths, plague.

*Maceio*.—For fourteen days prior to June 18, clean bill of health.

*Victoria*.—For fourteen days prior to July 10, clean bill of health.

*Santos*.—For fourteen days prior to July 19, 6 cases, no deaths, yellow fever.

*St. Thomas*.—Quarantine is in force there against Colon, Cuba, Panama, Para, Tampico, and Vera Cruz for yellow fever; against Mexico, Pernambuco, and Santos for smallpox, and against Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Mauritius, Port Said, Rio de Janeiro, and Paraguay for plague.

*St. Vincent*.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio de Janeiro.

*Trinidad*.—Quarantine is not in force there against any place except Brazilian ports.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,  
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Five weeks ended July 27, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 116. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 13,685. Total number of deaths, 35, including 1 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever reported.

CANARY ISLANDS—*Las Palmas*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 34,972. Total number of deaths, 86. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

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<sup>a</sup> In a letter received this morning from Her Majesty's consul at Rio de Janeiro dated on the 2d instant, he states that from April 18 to July 31, 364 cases of, and 174 deaths from, plague were officially reported there, and that a few cases occur daily, but the disease is not known to exist at any other Brazilian city.